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Supplemental Table A

Moderators of alcohol expectancies and consumption at first assessment interval\*

	Alcohol Expectancies						Alcohol Consumption					
										Frequency of Heavy		
	Positive			Negative			Quantity			Drinking		
Moderators	β	P	k	β	P	k	β	P	k	β	P	k
Age	22	.600	10	.94	.005	4	.69	.011	10	.69	.100	5
EC type, didactic (vs. experiential)	43	.299	11			5	44	.097	11			5
Social EC (vs. none)	.55	.183	11	.44	.161	5	.28	.287	11			5
Sexual EC (vs. none)	.42	.310	11	03	.930	5	01	.957	11	69	.100	5
Arousal EC (vs. none)	.01	.988	11			5	.33	.209	11			5
Targeted												
Men/women	29	.528	7			2	.98	.005	6	63	.271	4
Heavy drinkers (vs. moderate/light)	.54	.194	11	.85	.007	5	.36	.177	11			5
Tailored (vs. none)	.40	.325	11	15	.628	5	.34	.197	11			5
Delivery group												
Same (vs. mixed sex)	02	.973	9	42	.186	5	.58	.029	11	.69	.100	5
Individual (vs. group)	53	.198	11	•		5		-	10			5
Total dose	.42	.311	11	68	.033	5	.22	.408	11	.44	.292	5

<sup>\*</sup>Models used the inverse of the variance for each effect size as weights; reported coefficients ( $\beta$ ) are standardized. k = number of studies. Bold typeface values are significant at  $P \le .005$  level (Bonferroni adjusted P-value). Potential moderators with missing values indicate all observations contained identical values. EC= expectancy challenge.